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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

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COUNTRY USSR (Ukrainian SSR) REPORT

SUBJECT 1. Collective Farms in the Ternopolskaya Oblast *no crops & illegal distilling of liquor* DATE DISTR. 29 April 1958

2. City Plan of Ternopol *illegal distilling of liquor* NO. PAGES 1

REFERENCES RD

DATE OF INFO.

PLACE & DATE ACQ.

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SOURCE EVALUATIONS ARE DEFINITIVE APPRAISAL OF CONTENT IS TENTATIVE

reports on Ternopol (N 49-33, E 25-35) in the Ternopolskaya Oblast of the Ukrainian SSR. The first report describes the organization of the collective farms in the Ternopol area, the crops and livestock produced, the norm system, compulsory deliveries to the government, the practice of stealing, and the illegal distilling of liquor. The second report gives a city plan of Ternopol.

Comment: "Berezany" in the city plan of Ternopol should read "Berezhany."

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(Note: Washington distribution indicated by "X"; Field distribution by "#".)

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COUNTRY USSR (Ukrainian SSR) REPORT [REDACTED]

SUBJECT 1. Collective Farms in the Ternopol'skaya Oblast
2. City Plan of Ternopol

DATE DISTR. 29 April 1958

NO. PAGES 1

REFERENCES RD

DATE OF INFO. [REDACTED] ENCLOSURE 25X1

PLACE & DATE ACQ. [REDACTED] DUTING 25X1

SOURCE EVALUATIONS ARE DEFINITIVE APPRAISAL OF CONTENT IS TENTATIVE

[REDACTED] reports on Ternopol (N 49-33, E 25-35) in the Ternopol'skaya Oblast of the Ukrainian SSR. The first report describes the organization of the collective farms in the Ternopol area, the crops and livestock produced, the norm system, compulsory deliveries to the government, the practice of stealing, and the illegal distilling of liquor. The second report gives a city plan of Ternopol.

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Comment: "Berezany" in the city plan of Ternopol should read "Berezhany."

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(Note: Washington distribution indicated by "X"; Field distribution by "#".)

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FIELD INFORMATION REPORT

EVALUATION OF SOURCE: A: Completely reliable. B: Usually reliable. C: Fairly reliable. D: Not usually reliable. E: Not reliable. (Applied to sources of doubtful honesty or loyalty, regardless of their competence). F: Reliability cannot be judged (Applied to untested or insufficiently tested sources).

APPRAISAL OF CONTENT: 1: Confirmed by other independent and reliable sources. 2: Probably true. 3: Possibly true. 4: Doubtful. 5: Probably false. 6: Cannot be judged. Documentary: Based on original document.

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COUNTRY USSR (Ukrainian SSR)

REPORT NO. [REDACTED]

SUBJECT Collective Farms in Ternopol'skaya Oblast

DATE OF REPORT 9 January 1958

NO. OF PAGES 3

REFERENCES

DATE OF
INFO.
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SOURCE EVALUATIONS ARE DEFINITIVE. APPRAISAL OF CONTENT IS TENTATIVE. NOTE FOREGOING EXPLANATION.

1. Collectivization in the Ternopol area was accomplished largely in 1948-1949, when partisan activity in the area was finally ended by a concerted government drive. A typical kolkhoz in the Ternopol area centers around a village and has about 3000 hectares of land. Families have their own houses and private garden plots, for which they pay an annual rent of 125 rubles. Most families live in the village. During the Stalin era, there was a drive to move into the village those families living outside in the fields, but a few families managed to maintain their outlying homes. After Stalin's death the drive was stopped. The present policy is that families living outside the village may stay as long as they live, but children may not move into their parents' houses when the parents die, and new families must settle in the village. The chairman of the village soviet has on occasion refused permission to a villager to move his family into an outlying house formerly occupied by his parents.
2. The advantages of living outside the village are primarily more freedom of action and a larger garden plot. Village families normally receive 25 ares¹ of private land, although a few who live on the village outskirts near the fields may receive 40 ares; outside dwellers receive 40 ares. Since there are no close neighbors, a resident outside the village has more privacy for illegal activities, such as stealing from the collective and making moonshine liquor, and is far less likely to be reported by an observer.
3. The main crop in the kolkhozes is sugar beets, to which about 325 hectares a year is allocated. The next most important crop is wheat. Several kinds are grown: one for feed, another for dark bread, another for light bread, and winter wheat, sown in the latter part of October. Wheat is harvested by combines, and village residents as well as members of the kolkhoz assist, on a day work basis. Although

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- 2 -

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it is second to sugar beets, wheat is allotted more storage capacity at the village railroad station. A one-story wheat storage building is about 150 by 30 feet, but beets are stored in stacks about 100 yards long, 12 to 15 feet wide, and seven to eight feet high.

4. Crops are rotated each year. Except for corn and potatoes, whose yield remains about the same from year to year, the annual yield varies, depending on the fertility of the cultivated fields. In 1956, the sugar beet crop was the best ever harvested, and the 1957 yield is expected to exceed it and to be as good as can ever be produced. Much of the land lies fallow every year, however, and residents complain about the inefficient land utilization.
5. Only women in the village are assigned norms, and not all women come under this system. Women who work as seamstresses, for example, and those who assist with bookkeeping at the kolkhoz headquarters do not receive norms. Age and physical condition are taken into consideration in assigning norms. The full norm is 80 ares of sugar beets, 80 ares of potatoes, and 40 ares of corn. A woman with a norm of 75 ares of sugar beets, for example, harvested about 370 centners in 1957. For this she will be paid seven rubles a centner, and later, in the winter, she will receive perhaps 180 kilograms of sugar, for which she will pay 3.80 rubles a kilogram, much lower than the usual price of nine rubles.
6. Men from the village who are signed on to work for the kolkhoz on a day basis received in 1956, for a day of heavy work, six rubles and 1.5 decars² of flour, and for a day of light work, two rubles and half a decar of flour. In 1957, each man is receiving six kilograms of flour for a day of heavy work and two for a day of light work, but in October 1957 it had still not been determined how many rubles would be paid per day.
7. Each family unit living in the village is compelled to deliver to the collective fixed quantities of milk and meat and the skin of any pig it kills. Failure to turn in a pigskin carries a 150 ruble fine. In 1956, the milk quota was 200 liters a year, in 1957 100 liters a year. This is paid for at the rate of 90 rubles per 100 liters, but milk sells locally for about two rubles a liter. The milk quota is calculated on one milk-producing cow per family, and no family normally has more than one cow because of the compulsory contribution to the collective. When the milk is turned in, the butter fat is measured; if it is low, the milk quantity may be counted as more than 100 liters. Each family in the village must sell the collective 30 kilograms of meat a year, for which it is paid only a small fraction of the market value. Although compulsory deliveries to collectives were abolished in July 1957, effective 1 January 1958, word of this official change had not reached the Ternopol area by October 1957.
8. Kolkhoz chairmen are sent in from outside, as are other administrative officers such as bookkeepers. Some chairmen are not well liked; one, for example, always carried a revolver and used to enter houses and threaten the residents. When he got into a fight with two local men, he was beaten and his ribs broken; he died within a year, apparently from his injuries. His two assailants were sentenced to two or three years' imprisonment. The kolkhoz chairman who succeeded him married a local girl and was soon replaced, the local residents believed because of his marriage; he went to work in a rayon office. The man who replaced him is old and not well liked by the kolkhoz residents, who expect him to be removed before long.
9. The practice of stealing is a phenomenon of the collective farm system; the area residents claim that they did not steal when they worked for large landowners or owned their own land because then they did not have to. Theft is very widespread among the village people, who steal

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- 3 -

from the fields, at night and in the early morning hours. Only a few persons do not steal, mainly because of the danger of incurring a prison sentence or a large fine. Under Stalin, stealing from collectives was punished by imprisonment; since his death, prison terms are given only to persons caught stealing more than 10 kilograms. Smaller thefts are punished by the taking away of 10, 15, or 20 work days from a man and levying a heavy fine, usually deducted from the money earned in her norm, on a woman. One member of the kolchoz who had received a five-year sentence for theft was released after only one year, he claimed for good conduct, but there was also some mention of an amnesty.

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10. Most persons claim that they steal only from their own norms, but actually the thefts are indiscriminate from whatever is available. The items stolen depend on the crop being harvested or in season. In the fall beet harvest, for example, sugar beets are stolen and used for feeding to cows and pigs or for making moonshine liquor. Everyone, therefore, is interested in having his norm of sugar beets delivered and weighed in before too much is stolen from it.
11. The making of illegal liquor, the Ternopol area residents claim, is also a development of the Soviet regime. Moonshine liquor is sold locally and at the bazaar in Ternopol, and the illegal manufacture has brought about increased local drinking. Punishment for making moonshine is a prison term of perhaps a year; from three to five years may be imposed for selling illegal liquor.

1. Comment: 100 ares equals one hectare.
2. Comment: The value of this measure is not known.

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FIELD INFORMATION REPORT

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COUNTRY USSR (Ukrainian SSR)

REPORT NO.

SUBJECT Ternopol, Ternopol'skaya Oblast

DATE OF REPORT

NO. OF PAGES

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REFERENCES

DATE OF INFO.

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Main features of the town of Ternopol, Ternopol'skaya Oblast, Ukrainian SSR, are the following, indicated on the attached sketch:

1. Railroad station; a, taxi stand.
2. Hotel.
3. Movie theatre.
4. Department store, under construction.
5. Square with small park.
6. Ballet and opera theatre.
7. Oblast government building.
8. State bank.
9. Polish church, not in use, under reconstruction.
10. Medical institute.
11. Militia headquarters, with sign "Reception Room of the Group for Visas and Registrations, Open Daily from 0900 to 1800 Hours."
 - a. Present entrance to Militia, through large alleyway between two buildings.
 - b. New militia buildings under construction; when they are completed, the entrance will be transferred to this building.
12. Artificial lake formed by damming up the Seret River; a road to Berezhany crosses on the dam.

On the south side of the town at some distance from the railroad station are (not shown on sketch):

The market area, with open stands and trailers, on the main road to Berezhany.

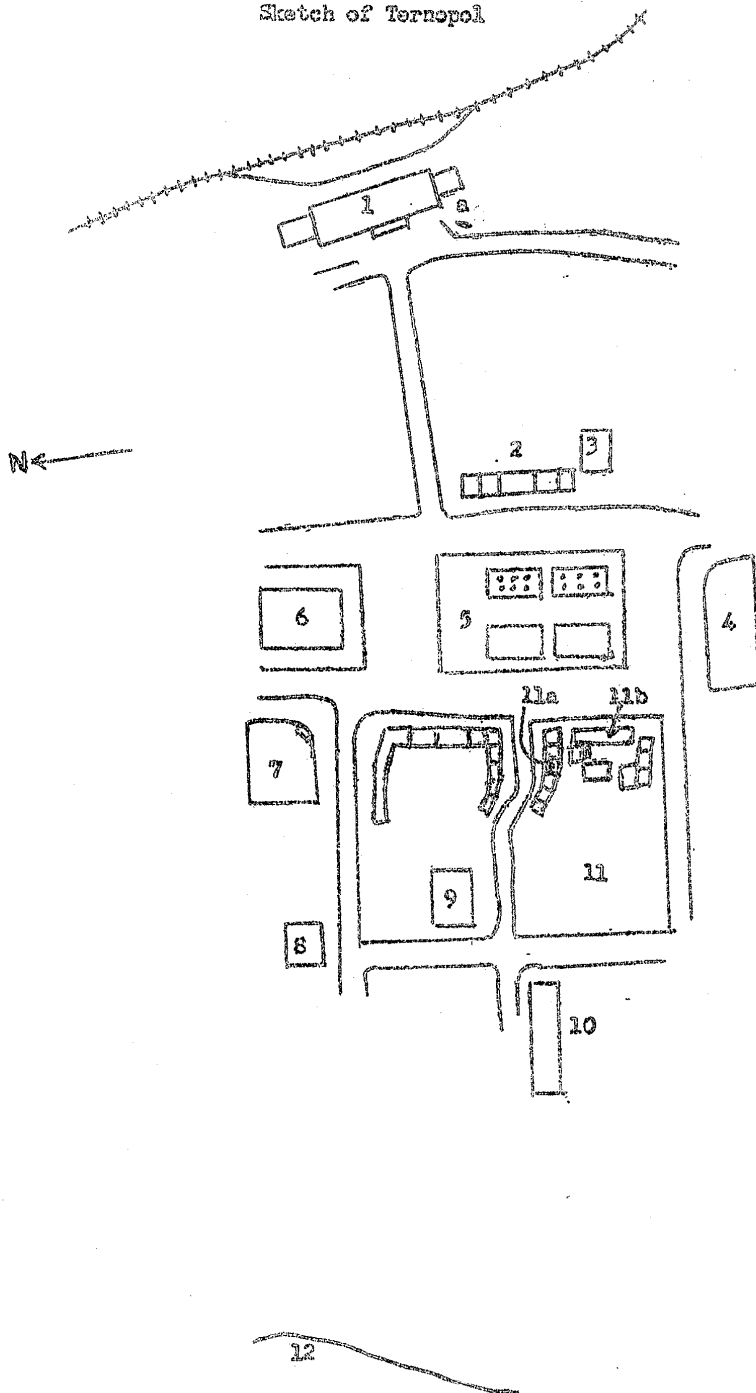
The bus station, with separate buildings for the ticket office and a refreshment stand (bufet), and an area for buses and taxis.

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- 2 -

Sketch of Ternopol



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